



TE RŪNANGA O
TOA RANGATIRA

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Kenepuru Stream, 1868

128-198 Jamaica Drive

2 Here-turi-kōkā 2022

KA UPANE Ā UPANE WHITI TE RA!



TE AO TŪROA | OHANGA | ORANGA | WHAI MANA | NGĀTI TOA RANGATIRATANGA

Name

Robert McClean

2 Here-turi-kōkā 2022

Principal Advisor

Ahurea Taiao

Naomi Solomon

Pou Toa Matarau

Ahurea Taiao



Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira (Te Rūnanga) as the mandated iwi authority for Ngāti Toa Rangatira (Ngāti Toa) has responsibility for protecting and enhancing the mana of Ngāti Toa across the various political, economic, social and environmental spheres.

In relation to Te Ao Tūroa, the objective of Ngāti Toa is to nurture a resilient environment to sustain future generations through reclaimed connection and mātauranga to natural resources, empowering kaitiaki who are leaders and co-managers of our natural environment, our commitment to environmental sustainability and our ability to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

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Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira Inc.

26 Ngāti Toa Street, Takapūwāhia, Porirua
5022. Ph: 04 237 7922.

www.ngatitoa.iwi.nz

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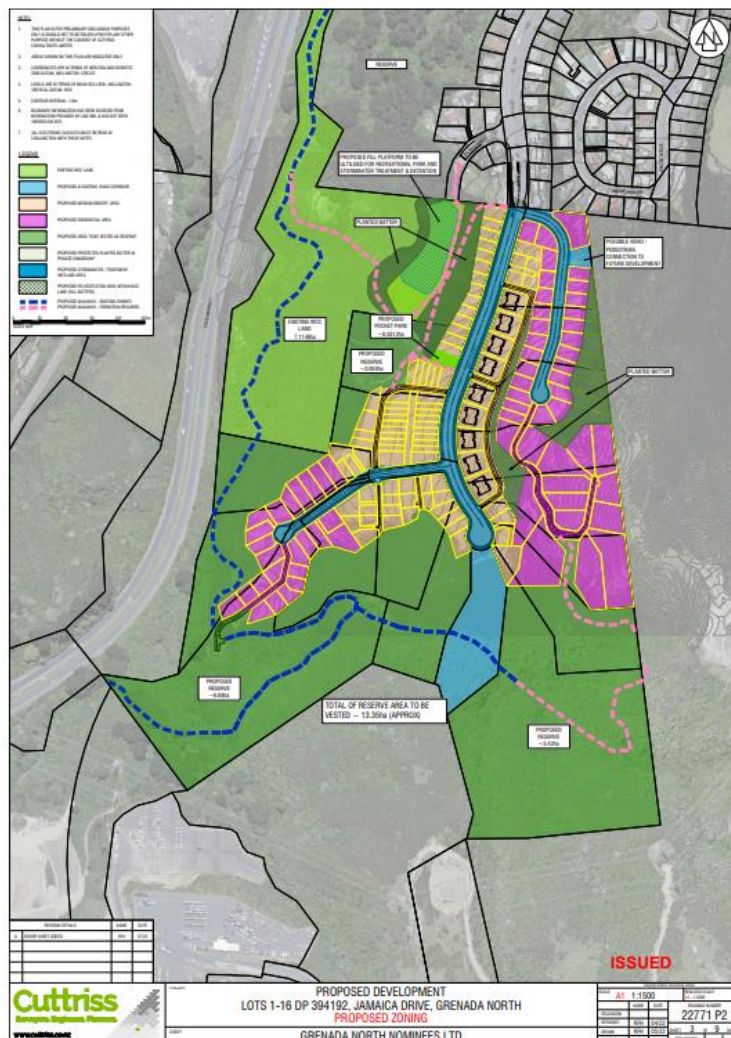
Contents

Introduction	4
Ngāti Toa Rangatira	5
Mana whenua	5
Takapū	5
Cultural impact assessment	12
Earthworks	12
Pareraho Track	12
Waterways	12
Stormwater.....	13
Sewerage.....	13
Conclusions.....	13

Introduction

This Cultural Impact Statement (CIA) provides an assessment of the cultural heritage impacts of the proposed subdivision at 128-198 Jamaica Drive, Grenada North as outlined in preliminary plans by Cuttriss Ltd (drawn dated 05/22).¹ The work is proposed by Grenada North Nominees Ltd (the proposal).

The proposal involves the subdivision of 128-198 Jamaica Drive as outlined in the zoning plan below. The subdivision involves a mix of medium density, residential and reserve areas.



This CIA articulates the importance and significance of the Takapū cultural landscape to Ngāti Toa and an assessment of the proposal.

For the purpose of this CIA, Takapū relates to the whenua associated with Grenada North, including Te Kenepuru Stream (officially called the Porirua Stream), Pareraho Track and Takapū Stream.

¹ Preliminary Plans, Lots 1-16 DP 394192, #22771 P2, Cuttriss Ltd

Ngāti Toa Rangatira

Ko Te Rauparaha te Rangatira o Kapiti me Te Moana-a-Raukawa

Mana whenua

Ngāti Toa are mana whenua of Takapū. Ngāti Toa acquired Takapū by conquest and occupation in accordance with tikanga Māori. The cultural, social and spiritual life of Ngāti Toa is based on the land on which the iwi hold mana whenua. Ngāti Toa acquired mana whenua by take raupatu and by subsequent occupation and marriage. The lands remain connected thorough iwi occupation, birth and burial.

Kaitiakitanga is exercised by Ngāti Toa as mana whenua to protect land, culture, traditions and all taonga. Aspects of Ngāti Toa kaitiakitanga includes maintenance of tikanga, kawa and preservation of taonga. Kaitiakitanga flows from mana whenua and the authority to act as guardians. Kaitiaki is an inheritance related to whakapapa.

Mātauranga, kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga are Ngāti Toa principles that relate to the ability of the iwi to culturally manage the taiao and ensure its spiritual and temporal wellbeing. Shared whakapapa to the Atua reminds us that we are connected to our natural environment and have a responsibility to maintain its continued health and wellbeing for our own benefit as well as the flora, fauna and tupua that inhabit it. Traditional tikanga such as rāhui remain an important mechanism for management of certain areas.

The guardianship role of Ngāti Toa aims to enhance mauri. The health and wellbeing of iwi members and the community is secured by ensuring the spiritual and cultural needs of the taiao and those that are associated with it are respected. It also involves environmental restoration at Takapū that reconnect whānau with the taiao for mahinga kai, waka ama, tikanga and associated traditional practices.

It is the aspiration of Ngāti Toa to maintain our cultural practices that physically, spiritually and culturally connect us with our taiao and our whakapapa.

Takapū

The history of Takapū is part of a long and complex story of conquest and settlement of Porirua and Te Whanganui a Tara as traversed by the Waitangi Tribunal in its Wellington Inquiry during the 1990s.² The Tribunal's Inquiry and associated research reports shed light on the importance of Takapū in relation to Ngāti Mutunga and Ngāti Toa.

The conquest of south-western Te Upoko o Te Ika began with the Te Āmiowhenua expedition of 1819. This was a war party led by Ngā Puhi and Ngāti Toa, especially Te Rauparaha, Te Pēhi Kupe and Te Rangihaeata. Te Pēhi Kupe was a hereditary rangatira of Ngāti Toa. The expedition involved a number of battles and the taking of

² Waitangi Tribunal, *Te Whanganui a Tara me ona takiwa: Report on the Wellington District*, 2003

critical and strategic pā sites such as Waimapihi (Pukerua Bay) and around Te Rimurapa (Sinclair Head), including harvesting seals along the south coast.³⁴

Te Āmiowhenua expedition was followed by occupation by Ngāti Toa during the 1920s. Tamihana Te Rauparaha wrote that Ngāti Toa 'claimed ownership of the land by dividing it up as they travelled [in 1822]' during the migration from Kāwhia Harbour.⁵ As part of the migration story, actual mana and occupation of the district was secured at the decisive battle at Waiorua (also known as Whakapaetai) on Kapiti Island. Hohepa Horomona, during the Kahotea hearing stated, 'if Ngāti Toa had been defeated at Waiorua, they would not have gained a right to the land.'⁶

Takapū is the puna (spring) of Te Awarua o Porirua. The waters flow from the hills and down to Te Kenepuru. It is a critical and significant place to Ngāti Toa. Te Takapū is a mahinga kai for the iwi. The stream provides habitat for indigenous flora and fauna included banded kokopu, common bully, smelt and longfin eel.

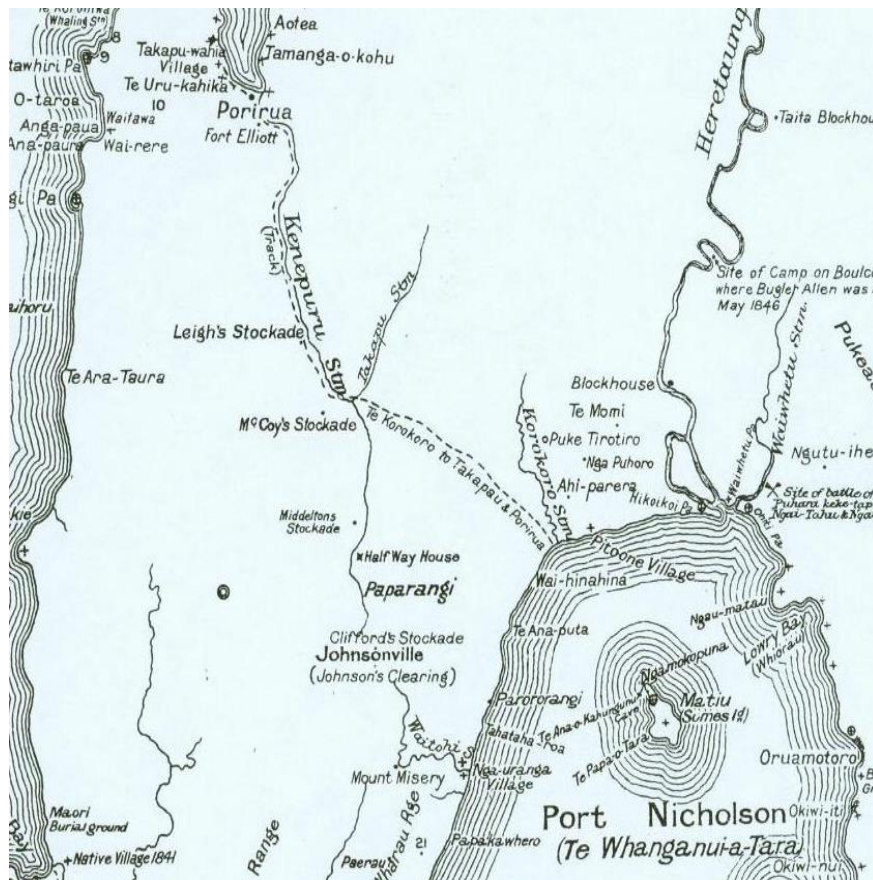
It was at Takapū (near the Takapū Station) that the ancient Pareraho Track climbed up to the Paparāangi hills and dropped into the Korokoro Stream to Pito-one Pā at Te Whanganui a Tara. The location of Takapū and the Pareraho Track is identified on the map below from 1919.

³ Wiremu Neera Te Kanae, *The history of the tribes Ngati Toa Rangatira, Ngati Awa-O-Runga-O-Te-Rangi, and Ngati Raukawa, having special reference to the doings of Te Rauparaha*, 20 August 1888, Translated by G Graham (1928)

⁴ Elsdon Best, 'Various Māori Notes', Alexander Turnbull Library, National Library of New Zealand, Vol 1, 1892, p 51

⁵ Te Rauparaha, Tamihana, *He pukapuka tātaku i ngā mahi a Te Rauparaha nui, A record of the life of the great Te Rauparaha/by Tamihana Te Rauparaha; translated and edited by Ross Calman*, Auckland University Press, 2020, p 111

⁶ Evidence of Hohepa Horomona, Minutes of the Native Land Court, Kahotea Block, Otaki Minute Book, No.28, 26 August 1895, p 236



Takapū – Pararangi Track (Te Korokoro to Takapū).⁷

Takapū is associated with Te Patukawenga who was the son of Kaiwhakakura and a cousin of Te Iringa of Ngāti Mutunga. Te Patukawenga was a leading chief of Ngāti Mutunga. The name Takapū is associated with the words of Te Patukawenga who said that 'Ko taku takapū tēnei' meaning 'this is my belly' (ie, place of food supply). Te Patukawenga was a close ally of Ngāti Toa and was involved in the early Ngāti Toa settlement of Te Awarua o Porirua.

Ngāti Toa resisted the taking of the Takapū lands during the 1840s when the NZ Company attempted to occupy the Porirua District. The settlers started building a road along the Kenepuru Stream from Glenside to Porirua. The road crossed the stream in many places within the valley and a rāhui was placed on Te Kenepuru stream which contained settler advance. Despite opposition, the New Zealand Company surveyed Te Kenepuru and other areas with the intention to divide rural areas into 100-acre lot country sections. In 1845 colonial troops started to work on the construction of a

⁷ Best, Elsdon, *The Land of Tara, and they who settled it, the Story of the Occupation of Te Whanganui-a-Tara (the great harbour of Tara), or Port Nicholson* (reprinted in 1919, Journal of the Polynesian Society of New Zealand).

military road along the Kenepuru Valley, including the construction of McCoy's Stockade at Takapū.⁸

Following military action, the Porirua district was alienated from Ngāti Toa on 1 April 1847 under the Porirua Deed. As described in an 1895 petition, the alienation of the Porirua lands in 1847 to Governor Grey was the 'price' for the release of Te Rauparaha:

That at the time when Rauparaha and his children were taken prisoners and placed on board of a vessel, Sir George Grey came to the Chiefs of Ngatitōa to demand that land should be given as the price of his liberty of Rauparaha and his children which demand the above Chiefs agreed to comply with and a piece of land at Porirua was given, the boundary of which was fixed by your petitioners parents, namely from Kenepuru the starting point to Te Rata and straight on from thence to Arataura, the whole boundary being a straight line.⁹

The Porirua Deed alienated the Porirua lands which included parts of the Hutt Valley and Paekākāriki.

Despite alienation, Ngāti Toa continued to access the Kenepuru and Takapū streams as an important mahinga kai, especially as a significant habitat for īnanga, kōkopu, kōaro and longfin eel.¹⁰ There were also a number of cultivations along Te Kenepuru Valley.¹¹ Matua-a-iwi Solomon recalled fishing for salmon and blind eel in Te Kenepuru stream:¹²

The Porirua, the Kenepuru stream down here in Porirua used to have some very good eels in it because 1) it was sparsely populated up in the valley and 2) the river in the main was fairly clean.¹³

The country sections surveyed by the New Zealand Company in the early 1840s at Takapū were progressively developed for farming during the 19th Century. As indicated in the map below, the area of Grenada North (sections 33 and 35) was acquired by

⁸ Bevan, Thomas, *The Reminiscences of An Old Colonist, My arrival in New Zealand – 'How four pakeha children travelled from Port Nicholson to Waikawa in 1845'*, In: The Pamphlet Collection of Sir Robert Stout: Volume 78, Victoria University of Wellington Library, Wellington 1907

⁹ Petition of Wi Neera Te Kanae and 50 others of Ngāti Toa for compensation for land taken from them (1894), R24619555, ACGS, 16211, J1,718/v1904/1234, Archives New Zealand

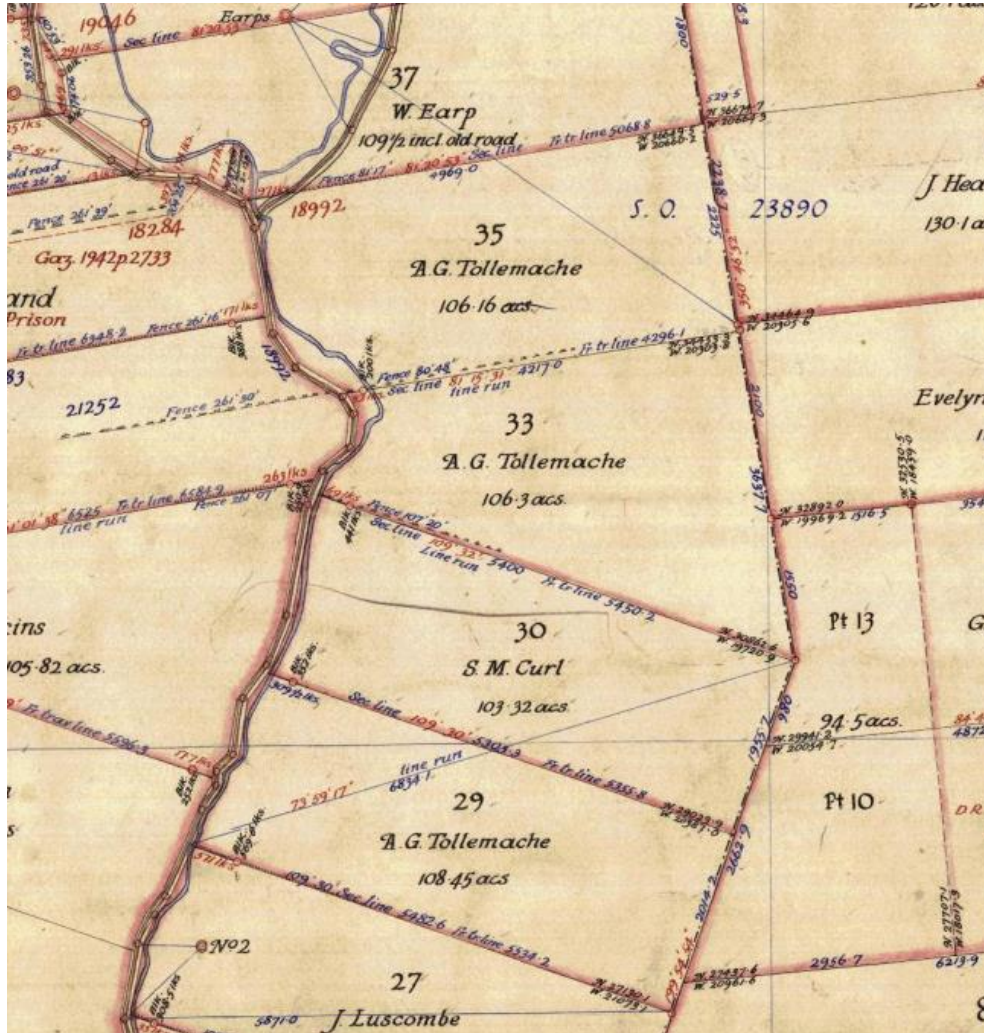
¹⁰ Kaumatua Taku Parai, quoted in Michael, Keith. Naylor Reyn, 'Shellfish Resources of Porirua Harbour, A Summary of Ngati Toa Kaumatua oral histories and available information'. Prepared for Ngati Toa, NIWA, 2013, p 53

¹¹ Evidence of Nopera Te Ngiha, Kenepuru Block, Wellington Minute Book, 1H, 2 November 1871, Archives New Zealand

¹² Interview with Matua-a-iwi Solomon, Harata Ria Te Uira Solomon and Joan Ropiha, Ngāti Toa Rangatira Oral History Project, 18 October 1989, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira. Pikauterangi Arthur also mentioned about Te Kenepuru as a source of eels: Interview with Pikauterangi Arthur, Ngāti Toa Rangatira Oral History Project, 18 October 1989, Te Rūnanga o Toa Rangatira

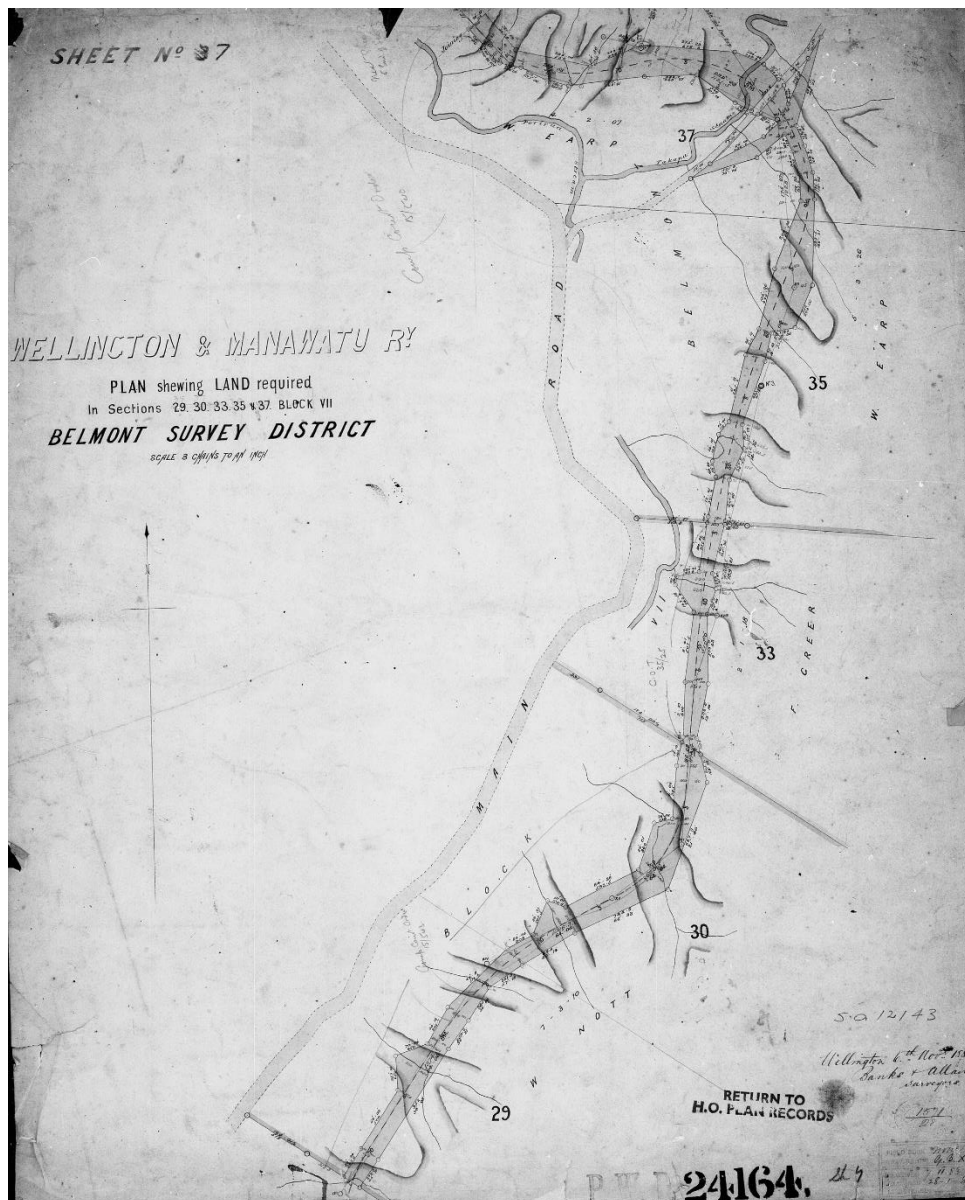
¹³ *ibid*

A.G. (Algernon Gray) Tollemache. The map, however, removed any recognition of Ngāti Toa cultivations, mahinga kai or the Pareraho Track.



Detail of land parcels in the Takapū Area, 1884 SO 10983

During the 1880s, the western part of the land (above Te Kenepuru Stream) became the route of the Wellington-Manawatu Railway line. The map below indicates the survey route of the Wellington Manwatu Railway Line in 1884 and includes the streams associated with the subdivision on land parcels 33 and 35 now owned by Earp and Greer.

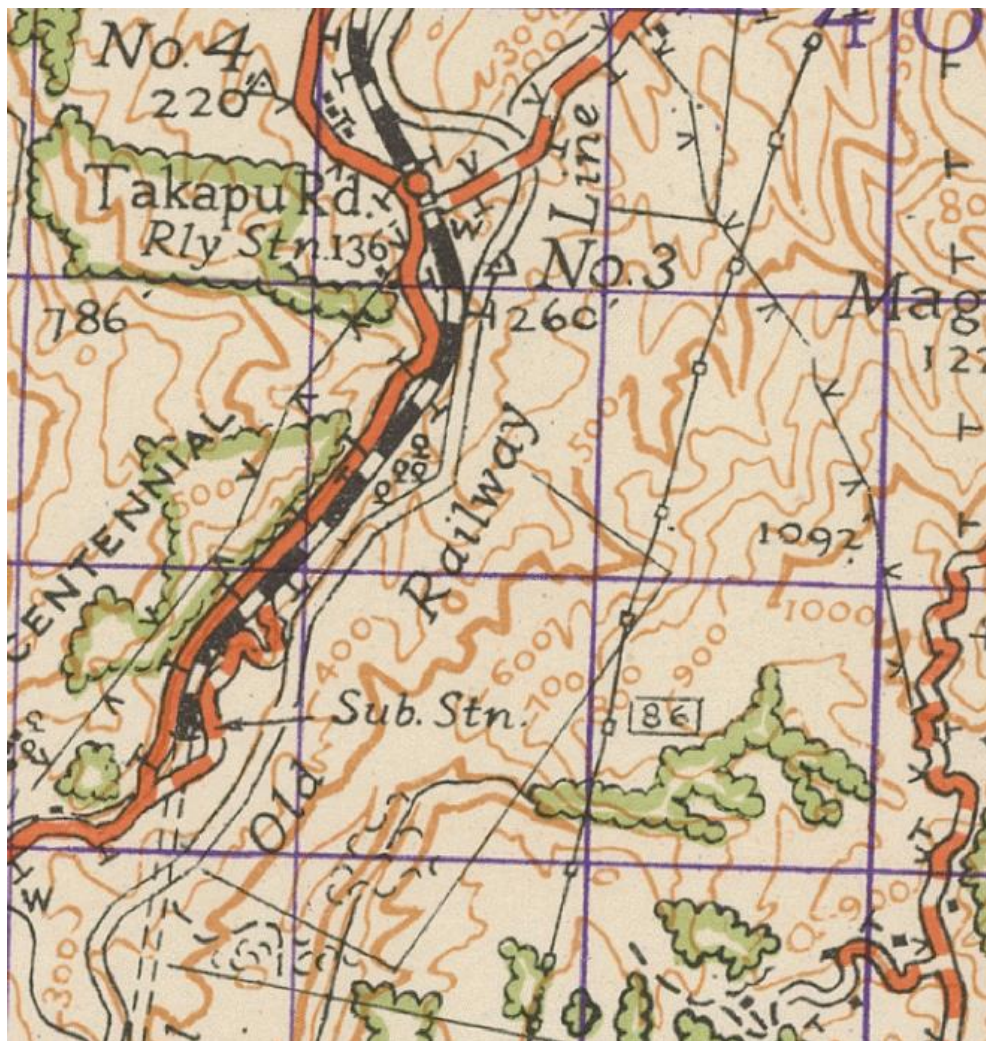


Wellington Manawatu Railway Line, 1884 Survey.¹⁴

The construction of the railway coincided with the burning and clearance of the area for farming. Farming was the primary land use in the area from the 1880s to the 1970s (see topographical map below from 1959). During the 1940s, State Highway No.1 motorway was built over much of the original Wellington-Manawatu railway line.¹⁵

¹⁴ Wellington and Manawatu Railway Coy's land plans, from Thorndon reclamation to Longburn sheets as per schedule attached to papers, from Davis St, scale 3 chains to 1 inch, 90 plans, 1908, R25343734, Archives NZ

¹⁵ The section between Johnsonville and Takapū Road was New Zealand's first motorway and was opened in December 1950.



Detail of 1959 Topographical Map, NZMS 1.¹⁶

In the 1970s, the suburb of Grenada North (originally called Glendene) was built by Glendene Developments Ltd in the 1970s. The suburb was intended to grow south to join Grenada Village. However, the expansion of the suburb never materialised and has not grown since the 1980s with the exception of the lower industrial area.

The most recent development was a 16-lot subdivision at 128-198 Jamaica Drive which was granted resource consent in 2001. Despite earthworks, roading and infrastructure, the subdivision was not progressed at the time.

¹⁶ <http://www.mapspast.org.nz/>

Cultural impact assessment

Takapū is an ancestral landscape of Ngāti Toa. It is associated with the history of the iwi and the whenua of Te Awarua o Porirua.

As outlined in this CIA, the value and significance of Takapū is connected to the Pareraho Track, cultivations and the mahinga kai associated with the adjacent streams of Kenepuru and Takapū. This environment is intimately connected to Te Awarua o Porirua which is recognised under the Ngāti Toa Rangatira Claims Settlement Act 2014.

The proposal must consider overarching effects on the environment and how it is planned to offset effects to produce net benefit to te taiao (environment). The proposal should also outline how the subdivision aligns with the principles and values of Ngāti Toa articulated in this CIA, especially mana whenua, mātauranga, kaitiakitanga and manaakitanga.

In terms of considering net benefit to te taiao, the primary issues for Ngāti Toa relate to earthworks, the recognition of the Pareraho Track, stormwater and sewerage disposal.

Earthworks

The proposal area has been subject to substantial historical earthworks and construction of roading, etc. The 2001 16-lot 'subdivision' earthworks and infrastructure were partially built but then left to decay.

Considering the existing earthworks and the history of the area, it is unlikely that physical evidence of Māori use or occupation (ie, archaeological sites) will be present on the whenua.

Remediation is a priority for the whenua and associated streams. We consider the proposed subdivision is an opportunity for remediation and can have net benefits for te taiao, especially relating to the creation of open green space and indigenous forest restoration.

Pareraho Track

The Pareraho Track is a significant ancestral pathway for Ngāti Toa. We support the provision of walking and/or cycling pathways over the land as outlined in the proposal. These pathways will enable access from Takapū to Paparāangi and thereby reinstating a walking and cycling route from Takapū to Paparāangi.

The new walking and cycling trails will provide an opportunity to re-establish our history and values associated with Pareraho.

Te Rūnanga is seeking support from the Wellington City Council and the Grenada North Nominees Ltd to ensure recognition and appropriate mahi toi for the Pareraho Track.

Waterways

Historical land use and the former subdivision have damaged our streams and creeks flowing into Te Kenepuru and down to Te Awarua o Porirua. The restoration of these waterways is paramount for Ngāti Toa.

The stream that flows to the south of the proposal is a significant awa for Ngāti Toa. This is part of Te Kenepuru and is a marker of the area between Paparārangi and Takapū. It formed part of the Pareraho Track pathway. This stream has been damaged by former works, including the piping of this awa.

We struggle to understand why this stream was piped and the rationale for this engineering. We are seeking the support of Wellington City Council, Greater Wellington Regional Council and the Grenada North Nominees Ltd to restore this waterway. This restorative work could occur in conjunction with future roading or a bridge that links Grenada North with Grenada Village at Mark Avenue.

Stormwater

Stormwater is not to be confused with our significant streams. Stormwater is runoff water that flows from urban areas and roads as opposed to natural waterways. Stormwater has a significant impact on the health of Te Awarua o Porirua. For too long, stormwater has not been treated and has resulted in contamination of our streams.

Te Rūnanga supports the creation of a detention and treatment pond which will create a natural wetland treatment for the stormwater. The stormwater work will also provide an opportunity to improve existing fish passage.

Sewerage

In terms of the sewerage, we are concerned about continuing and growing pressure on the sewerage infrastructure and the Porirua Wastewater Treatment Plant at Tītahi Bay.

The wastewater system is failing to protect our streams and sewage spills into Te Awarua o Porirua are common. New suburban development such as Jamaica Drive will continue to add to the issue.

We understand that the sewage will be connected to the existing main along Jamaica Drive. The use of the existing main is supported. However, any methods to reduce the impact of sewage disposal from the suburb should be explored.

Conclusions

Te Rūnanga is supportive of the proposal as the development will not only provide much-needed housing but will have a range of benefits for te taiao as outlined in this CIA.

The proposal has the potential to facilitate the long-term restoration of the whenua, waterways and reinstate the Pareraho Track.

Te Rūnanga seeks support to build our capacity to enable Ngāti Toa to undertake active kaitiakitanga in the Takapū area. This may include provisions that could be provided in consent conditions but also other non-statutory work programmes. Te Rūnanga is particularly interested in dedicated support to enable:

- Restoration of ngahere – tree planting, weed and pest control.
- Restoration of the streams and creeks flowing into Te Kenepuru, including removing of pipes and enabling fish passage.

- Mahi toi and signage relating to Pareraho.
- Supporting the creation of the detention pond and associated wetland.

We look forward to these provisions and aspirations being reflected in the resource consent application and associated conditions.